Vol...XXXVII.....No. 11,326.

ACROSS THE BALKANS.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE INVADERS. A RUSSIAN DETACHMENT SOUTH OF THE BALKANS.
It is confirmed that Russians have crossed the Balkans, and are threatening the communications between Jamboli and Adrianople. The invaders were no doubt aided greatly by the Bulgarian Legion, which formed part of the force which accomplished this bold enterprise. Their knowledge of the mountain passes must have enabled them to proceed confidently. The Russians have captured Nikopolis on the Danube, and are displaying greater vigor at all points in Western Bulgaria. In Armenia, the Turksh and Russian main armies are still at Kars and Zaim respectively.

NIKOPOLIS CAPTURED. THE RIGHTS OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS-THE PLACE ABANDONED BY THE TURKS.

BUCHAREST, Monday, July 16, 1877. The Russians yesterday occupied the hights commanding Nikopolis. The Turks to-day abandoned

and the Russians occupied Nikopolis.

SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED. London, Tuesday, July 16, 1877.

The Times correspondent at Tirnova, who professes to have been an eye-witness of a portion of the operations by which the Russians surrounded Nikopolis and cut off the retreat of the garrison, says the garrison of 6,000 men and 40 guns surrendered to the Russians, who also toek prisoners Hassan and Achmet Pash commanding the garrison.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN. THE BALKANS PASSED BY THE AID OF BULGARIAN GUIDES-NO RESISTANCE MADE BY THE TURKS-GEN. GOURRO AND THE BULGARIAN LEGION IN

LOSDON, Monday, July 16, 1877. A telegram from St. Petersburg says: "It is officially announced that the advance-guard of the Russian army passed the Balkans on the evening of the 13th inst, without firing a shot. Gen. Gourko, on the afternoon of the 14th inst., surprised 300 Turkish soldiers, who fled toward the village of Kanari. The Russians lost one killed and five wounded." Kanari is tifteen miles northwest of Jeni Saghra, at the southern end of a difficult and unfrequented road known as the Twarditza Pass.

A Reuter telegram from Shumla, dated yesterday, states that "a Russian column is marching upon the Balkans by way of Demir-Kapu." This can hardly be identical with the force reported at Jeni Saghra. Concerning the latter a Renter telegram, dated Constantinople to-day, says: "Eighteen Kussian battalions, led by Bulgarian guides, have passed the Shipka defile, and arrived before Jeni Saghra. Turkish troops are being concentrated to oppose their ad-

This account may be wrong in matters of detail, for a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. writing from Kasaulik, near the southern mouth of the Shipka defile, as late as July 14, "I send by way of Adrianople the latest inside of the Losser Balkans, Cossaeks have came close cances of the passes. The Turks are prepar-It would not be advisable to state the number of troops Raouf Pasha can already marshal for the defense of the mountain passes, but they are Guard are here or near at hand. Guns have been their strength, have sustained a heavy reverse. piaced in all the commanding positions, or are being so planted, while at Adrianople and elsewhere the work of fortification goes forward with an which will redeem whatever tardiness may have hitherto been shown." It seems hardly credthrough the Shipka defile cluded Raouf Pasha, who by the Heyducs (Bulgarian refugees), who have of Alexandropol, Reinforcements are expected."

held these natural fortresses for generations. These Heyduca are the only people who know the Balkans thoroughly, and who are competent to point out every defile and pass through which troops are able to march. Several Heyduc chiefs, who were in Belgradelast year, said there were passes utterly unknown to the Turks or to any one else but them-selves and their followers, through which they could end infantry, cavalry and mountain guns. Thesa Heydues are in accord with the Russians.

The first accounts said a Russian force had crossed the Reion Pass and was destitute of artillery.

THE INCEPTION OF THE ENTERPRISE. A letter from Tirnova, dated July 12, has the following paragraph bearing on the subject: " As far as can be ascertained very few troops are in the Balkans. I have just seen a young man from Helena, whom I saw there last Summer, who came here yesterday and goes back to-morrow. He tells me there are no Turks in the vicinity, yet this place is on the direct road to Slivena, from which point Jamboli, on the railway, is soon reached. Gen. Gurke has gone forward in that direction to-day with cavalry and artillery and the Bulgarian legion.

THE CAPTURE OF RUSTCHUK ESSENTIAL. The Times in its leading article says: "It would not be surprising if the main body of the army should not attempt to cross the Balkaus until Rustchuk be brought at least to the verge of submission. With that great fortress and the railway to Varna in their hands, the invaders might venture to do much which it would be worse than rash to attempt now. Or is it any answer to these calculations that the Cossaeks have already penetrated far into the country. Our telegraphic intelligence from Pera contains the surprising report that a body of those swift horsemen have crossed the Balkans and gone as far south as the railway station between Jamboli and Adrianople; but such an expedition can only have been made for the purpose of ascer taining the practical difficulties of crossing the Balkans, and the Cossacks may withdraw as quickly a they came. It will be impossible to measure the progressive power of the Russians until they have laid siege to Rustchuk and fought a great battle for

Possession of the line to Varna." TURKISH MISREPRESENTATIONS. A Therapia dispatch dated to-day says: "Official telegrams direct from the scene of action distinctly contradict the private telegram announcing that the Russians had crossed the Balkans, and that their advance guard was between Adrianople and Jamboli The official telegrams declare that only a few scouts have crossed, and they were easily driven back. This statement indicates that the Turks are playing the same game of mystification and exaggeration here that they tried in Armenia early in June. Then their object was to find out whether it was possible to force Great Britain to intervene by representing that the Russians were masters of the Euphrates Valley route to India. Their efforts now are probably directed both to England and Austria, the menace in this instance being that the road to Constanthople is in the hands of the Russians. It is certain that no force of Russians adequate for serious operations has crossed the Balkans. It is equally certain that the Turks would not let telegrams come through if they did not want the impression created

that they are in a critical condition. INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN. A dispatch from Constantinople dated to-day says: "All available troops are being dispatched to Adrianople

One hundred Bulgarians have been brought here. They will be tried by a military tribunal for high

The first detachment of Sulciman Pasha's army is expected at Nos on Thursday."

The Daily Telegraph's Shumla dispatch says: "Five thousand wagon loads of Turks-old men, women and children-are on the road from Eskijuma and Osman-Baza r to Shumla. Horrible massacres have been committed by the Russians and Bulgarians at Ternova, Grabova and Hyana."

A Times dispatch from Shumla says: "From all directions, fugitives in large numbers are coming in who agree in stating that in the districts occupied by the Russians, the most horrible eruelties are perpetrated upon the Mohammedan population by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. Mohammedan children and old men are slaughtered, and women violated and carried off."

The Russians have established a military tribunal at Selvi to try Mussulmans accused of complicity in the Bulgarian massacres, and are executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony.

The greatest panic exists among the Mohammedan civil population, who are fleeing as fast as they can. Up to Saturday no engagement of any importance had been fought.

The Russian advance is on the banks of the River

Horse patrols have been pushed forward to within three hours of Rasgrad and Vettova railway stations. Railway communications between Rasgrad and Cernavoda have been cut. Cossacks are swarming all over the country east of Tersenik.

A telegram from Constantinople confirms the report that the Russians (who number lifteen, not eighteen, battalions) have crossed the mountains through the Tivarditzka Pass. This passage is supposed to be a feint to withdraw the Turks from the Schipka

The news of the crossing of the Balkans has evidently caused great excitement in Constantinople. A telegram from that city says the Turkish newspapers urge the inhabitants to form a volunteer orps, as the enemy is at their gates. Fortification is being carried on with great activity in the Turk. ish quarter. There is a general impression that the

foreign powers will intervene. An Adrianople telegram, while denying that the Russians have occupied Eskisaghra or Kasanlik, says they are waiting for reinforcements before advancing further. Some skirmishes have occurred.

Reuter's St. Petersburg dispatch says a large coningent of the Russian army is marching on the Two Turkish monitors have destroyed the bridge

at Sistova. One monitor was subsequently sunk by The Porte officially declares that the Russians have burned alive inhabitants of Jonis, near Tirnova,

THE ARMENIAN CAMPAIGN.

who had taken refuge in a mosque.

THE BUSSIANS WITHDRAWING FROM KARS-MUKHTAR PASHA ADVANCING.

Loxbox, Monday, July 16, 1877. A correspondent at Kars telegraphs under date of July 12 as follows: "Mukhtar Pasha, with the main telligence from this important point. Raouf Pasha army, is in a strong intrenched position on a ridge At the gateway of the hills on the other | eight miles south. The Russians have completely withdrawn from the siege. I have visited their up, and some have even ventured to make partial batteries, which are constructed with much skill, but show traces of the accuracy of the Turkish fire. old every likely defile with the utmost reso- | The Turks have a very fine force here now; the men are in excellent spirits and very confident. I doubt on this side this year, unless she has very strong reeven now and will soon be heavily re-in- inforcements at Akaltsik and Titlia, Turkish sup-A large portion of the Ottoman Imperial | ports are steadily flowing in. The Russians, despite

A correspondent with the Russian army telegraphs from Zaim [eight miles northeast of Kars], July 14: wards Alexandropol, from sanitary considerations." Another correspondent with the Russians telegraphs this from this report that eighteen batteries coming from Zann, July 12, as follows: "Eighteen thousand There bombs have been fired at Kars. The expense is is neither reported to have been defeated or to have 1,500,000 roubles. Three Russian officers and 160 retreated. It seems more probable that a force of soldiers were killed in the batteries. The siege guns Cossacks have made their way across the mountains go to Alexandropol. The army is slowly returning.

by a secret pass, aided by native guides. The Bal- There is a slight advance by Mughtar Pasha. His kan Range abounds in elevated plateaus, inhabited | camp moves three versts east to-day in the direction

GENERAL REVOLT IN THANSCAUCASIA. BERLIN, Monday, July 16, 1877.

A correspondent writing from Titlis, July 4, says the Abelians, Circassians and Leschians are in full rebellion, and have killed many thousand Russians. Only the middle part of the mountains, with an important road from Viadi Kavkaz to Tiilis, is still faithful and to be relied on.

THE RELIEF OF BAYAZID.

St. Petersburg, Monday, July 16, 1877. An official dispatch from the army of the Caucason announces that the Russian garrison at Bayazid consisted, on June 18, of four staff officers, 26 dicers and 1,587 men. Of these, two staff officers and 114 men were killed, and seven officers and 359 men wounded during the siege. The remainder were much weakened by privations, and will require great care before they can recover. The garrison lived on horse-flesh toward the end of the siege,

A DOUBSELL CLAIM BY THE TURKS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, July 16, 1877.

Ismail Pasha telegraphs from Bayazid Saturday, as follows: "On Tuesday twelve battalions of Russians endeavored to relieve Bayazid. We defeated them and drove them to Kar-Boulak with the loss of 600 killed, a quantity of provisions, twenty baggagewagons, and their entire ambulance train.

Ismail Pasha has requested supplies from Erzeum, the resources of the district of Bayazid being exhausted.

A telegram from Erzerum says: "Provisions for Ismail Pasha's corps left here yesterday. Armenia is ruined by the ravages of war. Famine s expected in the district of Slashakerd, Kara-Kalissa and Bayazid."

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

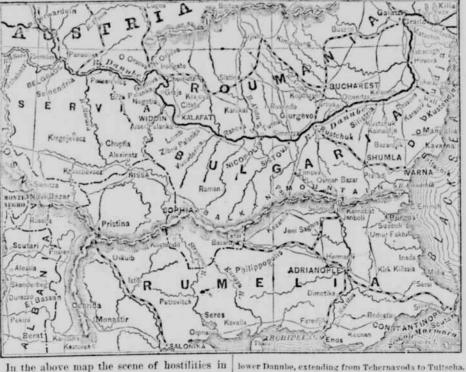
A REMARKABLE TORPEDO CONFLICT. An officer of the Turkish Navy has discovered that the most effective way to beat off an nemy's torpedo boats from an ironclad is to use torpeloes against them. The Russians became aware of this new pian of their enemies upon attempting to destroy a Turkish monitor stationed near where the Aluta iver flows into the Danube. It was while their troops were crossing the Danube, and as the monitor had been causing them much annoyance by con dantly shelling their batteries and destroying their boats, is was deemed necessary to drive away the too active mouster lest she should inflict infinitely greater damage by destroying the only bridge A correspondent of The London News across the river. describes the conflict which followed. The Russians built four torpedo boats, and their crews put the boats in ambush behind an island. When the monitor came steam ing along out, the torpedo boats dashed upon her. To the surprise of the Russians, the Turkish sailors exhibited none of that confusion which usually characterizes them upon the sudden appearance of an enemy's vessel. Evidently they had a trained and cool commander. The crew quickly prepared the vessel for action, and then defended her with a bravery and skill that wen the admiration of the Russians. Her commander began his defense by thrusting out from the monitor torpedoes on the ends of long spars, thus threatening the boats with the danger of being blown into the air first; at the same time opening a terrific fire on them with small arms and a mitraillense. He moreover maneavered his boat in a very skillful manner, and with such dexterity that with the torpedoes protecting the monitor, the Russian boats were anable to approach near enough to it to discharge their torpedoes. He besides

tried to run the boats down, and nearly succeeded in deing so. The cause of this magnificent defense was seen

apparent. The commander of the monitor was an Eu-

THE CROSSING OF THE BALKANS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1877.



European Turkey is presented, rendering it possible to follow intelligently the progress of the Russian army in Bulgaria, and the march southward toward the Turkish on the Turkish side of They likewise hold the peninsula on the and Adrianople.

ropean-the Russians thought him to be an Englishman

In the interior of Western Bulgaria, the Russian forces are moving daily in different directions. Some are within about 20 miles of Rustchuk; others are at points directly south of Nikopolis, while another detachment has crossed capital. The Russians are now as far westward the Balkan, and was last heard of at Jeni Saghra (see map) where it has struck the railway between Jamboli

a tall man, with a long blonde beard. He stood on the deck of the monitor with his hands in his pockets, giving his orders in the coolest manner. The commanders of the torpedo-boats continued their attempts to destroy itor for over an hour, flitting round the monitor and constantly seeking to get at her, but without success The monitor was equally active in trying to run them down; avoiding a collision by quick movements, backing down; avoiding a collision by quick movements, oacamg and advancing, turning, and ploughing the water into foam as she pursued or avoided her tiny antagonists—a hon attacked by a rat. At one time a forpedo-boat found itself between the monitor and the shore. The mentier instantly began backing down upon the boat with the intention of crushing it against the bank. Just at this moment the engineer of the launch was wounded. There was some delay in starting the engines, while the current carried her head around in

A MONTENEGRIN LAMENTATION

The Montenegrius bravely and with success defended their country when it was recently invaded by three Turkish armies; but many were their dead, and great was the sorrow of the women of the land. The dirge of the women is a remarkable one. It was while at Ostrog, after a severe battle on the frontier, that a correspondent of The London Times first heard it. A young man died in the hospital in the night, whereupon his other and two sisters began to shrick forth their grief-Their wild frenzy was horrible to listen to, and at last the negrin Prince, who was sick, sent a soldier them with a request that they should so their lamentations. They did so; but early in the day the body was taken to a cemetery class by, and as the earth closed over it the outbreak began igain-the women scratching their faces, beating their neard a mile away. The lament is a matter of form and GEN, HOWARD'S PURSUIT-REINFORCEMENTS MARCHlocs not in the least indicate the intensity of sorrow; the part in this show of feeling, and the men conanying the body on the return to the house. was something in the lament which interesting from a certain point of view. It yesterday. was metrical; a short, ejaculatory, three-feet verse, always repeated in the same modulations—a monotonous extinguish the lamentation, but if two relatives in be reavement meet, they embrace, and then, leaning against each other, renew the chant in sympathy, if not in har

MEXICO HOSTILE.

NOT TO HELP ORD.

A CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS REPORTS CONFIRMED, Washington, July 16.—Private letters received from officers on duty on the Mexican border, accord with the official dispatches reported last night to have been received at the War Department. They are to the effect that the Mexican Gen. Trevino has, in obedience to orders from Gen. Diaz, revoked his agreement that the Mexican forces stationed on the Rio Grande shall co operate with Gen. Ord's troops when the latter cross into Mexico in pursuit of robbers.

TREVINO'S ORDER.

The text of the order of the Mexican Minister of War to Trevino has been forwarded by Ministe Foster. Its tenor is indicated by the following ex-

"The United States War Department has issued an or der on the 1st inst., a translated copy of which I with enclose, authorizing the troops of that coun invade our national territors, with the object of pur the evil-toers to which it refers, to capture the invade our national territory, with the object of pursuing, the evil-stores to which it refers, to capture the same punish them andrecover the property stelen from United States citizens. Although the Penipotemiary of Mexico at Washington, who protested against that order on account of the offense that it implies towards our country, assures the Foreign Department by telegraph that he has received triendly explanations from the American Government, the President thinks that the nonor of the country with not be satisfied except with a modification of the said order, in such terms that it shall not be in contradiction, as it is now, with the treaties in force be tween Mexico and the United States, with the rules of international Law and even with the practice of civilized nations.

* And as a consequence of those restrictions, you will inform the said Commander that as the Government of Mexico cannot allow a foreign force to enter the national territory, without the consent of the Congress of the Union, and much less that the said force shall come to exercise acts of jurisdiction, as those expressed in the order of the United States War Department, you will repel force by force, should the invasion take piace.

ment, you will repel force by force, should the invision take place.
In dictating this extreme measure the President has had in view those considerations which no Mexican can forego when the defense of the mational honer is in question. The Supreme Magistrate of the Republic behaves that he faithfully interprets the feelings of the Mexicans if he accepts the situation in which he is placed rather than the humiliation of an offense which would reduce Mexico to the condition of a barbarous country, and beyond the communion of international law. The President does not wish, however, that the attitude assumed by the soldiers of the fepulsic in front of troops to expassing upon our territory, intringing international Law, is

it respected.

I deem it necessary to recommend to you the faithful and exact faithiment of the instructions. I hereby communicate to you by order of the Prosident; our national honor is therein interested, and this sufflers to expect of your particulan to act with the pridence demanded by this serious question in order to avoid any cause of caffiet between the two countries, acting, however, with due energy, and repelling with force the insuli that it is being sought to inflict on Mexico, by the tavasion of herefore.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Several merchants in this city who have business relations with Mexican firms are taking steps to protest against the order of the Secretary of War authorizing Gen. Ord to have desired territory in cer-San Francisco, July 16,-A San Bunaventura dis

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—A delegation of mem-pers of the Chamber of commerce of Charleston, S. C., ar-dred here on the steamer General Lytle this morning, and scree entertained by a Communitie of business men of the Cin-monati Chamber of Commerce. Upon beam presented on the top of the Chamber this noon, President Engleston addressed mem briety, and Mr. Trenholm, of the delegation, responded.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

MR. CONVERSE'S REPLY TO CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16 .- The Hon. George L. Converse emphatically denies the truth of the affida vit of Thomas J. Jones, the contractor. Mr. Converse admits that his son was a miner, and that he engaged in the business with Gulick; that it was the business of his own choice and assumes that there was nothing wrong in his doing so. The statement made by Jones that Converse demanded the settlement of the Gulick & Co. claim, and made it a condition of his support of the the bill is denied in the broadest language. He says he voted for the Jones claim on every occasion when it was before the Legisla ture and he was present. He claims that Jones sub sub-contractors nearly the entire amount of the which was appropriated, and one the duties of the Legislature was to see that those sub-contractors received their pay, and this included the claim of Gullek & Co. This he thinks was right and just. He closes his statement by saying he cannot character ze as it deserves this wicked and malicious attempt for this accomplishment of political ends.

"It is my purpose so soon as the excitement of the is over, to have this matter fully investigated" The article is addressed Democracy of Ohio, and is accompanied by an affidavit by Mr. Gulick giving reasons for affinished by Mr. Guinek giving reasons for making the claim, and how the minor son of Converse became interested. It appears that the opponents of Converse gathered three very strong affinavits and published them in circular form, and have spread them broadcast over the State. It is impossible to say how much Converse will ruffer by the flight which has so suddenly been opened against him; but that his friends are alarmed seems to be very evident. Whether the charges can be assembles, the real object will doubtiess be accomp viz.; the defeat of Convers before the Convention

THE WAR IN IDAHO.

ING FORWARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 .- Gen. Howard reports that on the 13th inst, the troops pursued the Inpursuers, two of whom were wounded. Wm. Burim died

A dispatch from Boise City says: Three componies of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Sanford joined Capt. Bendier at Indian Vailey yesterday. A frag ment of the company, commanded by Major Collins, Fort Boise, accompanies the expedition. Major Collins and Lieut. Riley, of the same company, go with them. Twentythree Indians, of the Bannock and Shoshope tribe have been engaged as scouts. These also havegone for G., 1st Cavalry, sixty-five men, commanded by Capt. Ber need and Licuis. Ward and Pitcher, arrived here on Satur day from Winnemucca. Sattery B is now mounted, commanded by Capt. Hasbrouck, with Lieuts. Ennis, Chapin, Hammond and Wilson, and forty-nine enlisted Chapin, Hammond and Wilson, and forty-nine enfisied men, are expected to arrive soon. These are to be followed by three other companies of Infantry. This will give us a force under Col. Green of six companies of Cavairy and five of Infantry. Since his arrival here, Col. Green has been unremitting in making the necessary preparations and hastening twops forward. Had orders been issued in time this force would have been in the neighborhood of Salmon River, when Joseph and his band crossel to the south sale. When on this side of the Salmon River Joseph feared the advance of Col. Green's coinon, which he knew was advancing from the South, and this in all probability, saved Weiser and Payette Valleys from being raided.

From present appearances the Indians in Southern

Valleys from being raided.

From present appearances the Indians in Southern Idaio are now quiet and adverse to going upon the war-

ST. LOUIS BANK TROUBLES.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF ST. LOUIS AND THE

NORTH ST. LOUIS SAVING'S ASSOCIATION. St. Louis, Mo., July 16.-The Bank of St. Louis has closed its doors. Jacob S. Merrilli, the President, says the depositors will be paid in time. This bank should not be confounded with the National Bank of St. Louis, which is regarded as a very staunch institution There are rumors about three other small savings institu

tions, but at this writing they have not been verified. doors at half-past ten o'clock this morning. No statement has yet been made by the officers or directors. It is stated on good authority that all the large banks

have declared their purpose to pay no more time certifi-cates, except in cases where distress or unusual need of money is clearly shown.

The statement in Saturday night's dispatches that the The statement in statement and a run that day proves a mis-take. It was the Lucas Market Savings Bank, a small concern in the western part of the city. The Lucas Bank is strong, and its outness materially increased since the distruct in the banks originated through the failure of the National Bank of the State of Missouri.

THE PIKE COUNTY BANK. St. Louis, July 16.-A special dispatch from Louisiana, Mo., to The Globe-Democrat says: At a meet-ing of the stockholders of the Pike County Bank to-day the Directors reported the total liabilities of the bank : \$115,000, and the net value of the assets at about \$70,000.

A statement was made that depositors would receive

dollar for dollar, if time was granted. The capital of the bank is \$400,000 with five per cent paid in. The indo-ity of the stockholders are silent, and there seems to be no doubt that the bank's indebteeness will soon be paid.

TORNADO AND HAIL-STORM.

PORT JAMES, N. Y., July 16 .- A fearful ornado, accompanied with hallstones as large as hens 1938, swept over Moutague township, Sussex Co., N. J. seven miles from this place, this afternoon. Buildings were unroofed, trees were uprooted, and crops and vegetation were completely destroyed. The storm lasted nearly as hour, doing great damage in that section. The storm, which was acoust three miles wide, struck the town from the West, and went in a Southeasterly direction.

MESSES. EVARTS AND DEVENS'S EXCURSION.

PHILADELPHIA July 16.—Secretary Evarts nd Attorney General Devens arrived at the Continental Hotel this afternoon, dined with Col. Forney this evening and were waited upon by several prominent gentlemen of this city. They will start at 8:30 a. m. to-morrow on a trip through the coal regions, accompanied by Col. For-ney, Mr. Keim, Cluef-Engineer Lorenz of the Philadel-phis and Reading Rairroad Company, and probably Pres-ident Towan, in whose private car the excursion will be

GEN. GRANT IN LONDON.

NOTES ON THE PRESS DINNER. SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED JOURNALISTS AMONG THE

GUESTS-NOTED INCIDENTS IN THEIR CARRERS-SCIENCE REPRESENTED-A LONDON EDITOR ON

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, July 1.-Gen. Grant himself-who must by this time rank as an expert in such matters-pronounces his dinner with Mr. John Russell Young of The New-York Herald, at the Grosvenor Hotel on Friday, one of the most enjoyable among the many given him in London. It has been said that Gen. Grant cherished no great affection for journalists as journalists, yet the exceptional feature of Mr. Young's dinner was the fact that most of the guests were journalists. Perhaps it is only American journalists whom Gen, Grant does not like, Nearly all the newspaper men present on Friday were, naturally enough, Englishmen. You will hardly find their names mentioned in any English paper so close is the veil which English journalism delights to throw around the individuals who make it their profession. I hope no great harm will be done if I Iffi a corner of the veil, and give you a glimpse of some of the men who help to govern Great Britain,

I could not begin with a name less known or mere

worthy of being known than that of Thomas Walker, some time editor of The Daily News. Possibly he is better known in America chan here. If fame depended on solid service done, his fame ought to be a wide one in America. He it was who put that powerful journal on our side in 1861, and kept it there through the long period of disaster and discouragement which saw almost every other London paper steadily defending the cause of Rebel-This act Mr. Walker did against influence which would have overborne the judgment of most men-against even the remonstrances of the owners of The Daily News, who feared peril to their property from the policy it supported. We can't afford to forget a man who risked and endured so much for us Gen. Grant did not forget it. I am glad to say, bu when Mr. Walker was presented to him, greeted him with a warmth he does not always display. For similar reasons something of the General's usual reserve disappeared when he shook hands with Mr. Frank Hill, the present editor of the same paper, who has kept it true to its old traditions of friendship with America. I have had to mention Mr. Frank Hill now and then-once as the author of that volume of "Political Portraits" which is one of the most brilliant of modern contributions to political literature. His is the no less brilliant and solid paper in the last Fortnightly on the Duc de Broglie. Not far off sat Mr. Robinson, the manager of the same paper, to whose energy and genius for news-gathering se much of its recent commercial success is due. Other contributors to this great journal were present: Mr. Fraser Rae, who you know in America as an excellent writer, and who has published books in other de partments; Mr. Pigott, once a leader-writer, now Censor of Plays in the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Mr. Lucy, who does its Parliamentary summary every night, who wrote the famous "Under the Clock" series for The World (London), and who is now the editor of a weekly paper set up as a rival to that, and known as Mayfair-a very readable collection of chat, and of things better than chat.

The Times was represented by Mr. MacDonald, its business manager for twenty years, and news man ager also since the death of Mr. Mowbray Morris To say that a man has held such a position as that on the leading journal of the world for such a length of time is eulogy enough-not that I mean to occupy myself with ealogy-making on him or anybody else. His colleague, Mr. Stebbing, is a younger man whose work lies in the editorial wing of the paperif so much may be said without seeking to penetrate the profound mystery which envelopes the whole of that part of establishment. Later in the evening came Mr. Macdonell, a Times leader-writer, known in newspaper circles for the finish and ac curacy of his work. Opposite Mr. Frank Hill, that editor of The Daily News, sat Mr. Frederick Green wood, the editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, opposed in almost every sense and on an almost every ques tion of public policy. Of Mr. Greenwood, too, I have rather lately been writing with as much freedom as I ought, or more; and of him, to, it may be said that his successs in making The Pall Mall ous facts in modern journalism. Mr. Traill of the same paper is a man of letters, a student of other literatures beside English, whose recent article on Paul Louis Courier I hope every American journalist read. The Daily Telegraph is present in the person of Mr. Sala, its most versatile and popular correspondent, and the writer of its social and many other articles. Mr. Edward Dicey was once, and perhaps still is, a contributor to that journal, but is now editor in his own right of The Observer, the one Sunday paper which ranks by its ability and enterprise with the dailies of London, an old paper to which Mr. Dicey has brought fresh power and talent enough to give it of late years a more important position than it ever had before. He, too, is known in America by his own services, and by the fact of having married one of the most beautiful and accomplished of American women. Mr. Edmund Yates you know, also novelist and journalist, now editor of The World, which was the first and is still the most widely circulated, and one of the most readable of what I have taken the liberty to call Roulevard weeklies. My catalogue is already a long one, but I dare say

I have omitted some names, and I must at any rate include three American journalists who were present: Mr. Conway, of whom we are all proud; Mr. William Winter, your graceful dramatic critic, and Mr. Chamberlain, the promising son of the veteran writer who was so long Mr. Greeley's personal friend and political opponent. Among guests who do not belong to the profession were the Minister of the United States, and next to him Monignor Capel, a dark-faced man whom, being a born Puritan, I set down as having the face of a Jesuit (which I believe he is), but a genial and cultivated man, renowned in London as a capital talker. Mr. Roscoe Conkling attracts general attention, his personal gifts and bearing being at least as conspicin an English as in an American assembly. Next Gen. Grant, who sits on Mr Young's right, came Sir Joseph Fayrer, an Anglo-Indian of twenty-two years experience, who showed perhaps equal courage it the immortal defense of Lucknow and in forbidding the Prince of Wales to go to Madras. He was the Prince's physician. I use the word "forbidding." but what happened was this: The Prince was most eager to go: there was cholera, and it was not prudent he should go; there was the certainty that hi presence would attract an immense crowd, amidst which the ravages of disease could not but be awful. When the Prince pressed the point Dr. Favrer replied: "Your Royal Highness will of course do as you like; but if you go to Madras, I shall take the first steamer to England." The Prince did not go to Madras. The Queen wrote Dr. Fayrer an autograph letter of thanks, and he is to-day Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., and F.R.S. also, of which latter title he is perhaps most proud. A square-faced man he is, between whom and Gen. Grant there are points of ready sympathy, and talk goes freely Gen. Badeau sits at the other end of the uppertable; Mr. Macmillan, the eminent publisher, and his partner, Mr. Craik; Mr. Norman Lockyer, the war-office clerk and astronomer; Mr. Puleston, M. P.; Mr. Payn, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. R. Grant are all there; and that man with the clear-ent face, whom you might pick out as the descendant of a dozen Earls, but who has done his fighting in person instead of through his ancestors, and wears an empty sleeve, is Gen. Fairchild, our Consul in Liverpool, and an excellent Consul he is. These,

you will agree, are the materials of good company and good folk, and Gen. Grant's pleasure in the en tertainment given him need surprise nobody. 1 might add a good deal about the dinner itself, and about the decorations of the rooms, and all that con-THE CHURCH, GENERAL LITERATURE AND tributed to the perfection of the festival. I should even like to report some of the talk, were that a permissible liberty to take. But one must draw the line somewhere; even a newspaper correspondent has

As I have mentioned Mr. Lucy, I may do worse than quote what he says about Gen. Grant at this very dinner :

very dinner:

I do not know any man who can be silent with equal effect. He has a stern, steadfast way of regarding an interiocutor, which suggests that if his tengue were loosed he could rather astonish uin with his cloquence. To a man who generally has an interminable queue of people waiting to be introduced, this is an invaluable gift, as each man goes away with the impression that, but for the crush, the General would have opened his heart and confided to him his views on current topics, particularly his estimate of the character of the late President Johnson. At worst, there invoks above the round head fit is not round, but square) and shortly-cut hair of Uiysses, the full that fell over Shiloh when the battle was over, and the appailing silence of Appoinsttox Court-House as Lee advanced with head erect and sword held hilt outward.

With respect to that conflict of testimony about Gen. Grant's reception at Windsor Castle, I heard to-day a fresh piece of testimony. This witness asserts that the Queen did meet Gen, and Mrs. Grant on their arrival. I confess I don't see how this evidence can be disputed, though I am not at liberty to say from whom it comes. It is added on the same high authority that the Queen was much pleased with her guests, and highly enjoyed their visit. I quote this the more readily because it is from a quarter in which idle stories to the contrary have been rather eagerly circulated.

AN ORANGE FUNERAL.

LAST HONORS TO THOMAS L. HACKETT. THE FUNERAL PROCESSION UNMOLESTED-AMPLE

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES-A GRAND DEMONSTRATION MADE BY THE ORANGE-

MONTREAL, July 16 .- The funeral of Thomas Lett Hackett, who was murdered last Toursday, took place to-day, and passed off without disturbance. The first incident was a meeting of the St. George's Society whereat resolutions were adopted censuring the Mayor, and directing the members to attend the funeral. At 11 a.m. St. James-st. was crowded with people, but no rowdies were visible. Crowds surrounded Orange Hall, endeavoring to see Hackett's remains, which had been viewed by upward of 30,000 people since Saturday. At noon six regiments of volunteers and a troop of cavalry were ordered out to maintain order. Meanwhile Orange men continued to arrive from Ottawa, Kingston and other places; the number who came being estimated at 2,500. At four the streets were still more crowded. The funeral procession formed and began to A detachment of police led and a band followed, the drums beating a slow march. The Orange Young Britons, Montreal Carbineers, the Montreal Garrison Artillery, under Col. McKay, and the Montreal Engineers, under Col. Davis, then passed, and were loudly cheered by Orangemen and spectators. The silver cornet band of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles preceded the nearse, playing a solemn march. The hearse was drawn by four horses decorated with orange. The St. George's, St. Andrew's, Caledonia, and other Protestant societies were well represented. About this time a man was arrested, and another was heard threatening der, and the crowd scattered on every nand. Part of the police rushed to the rescue, and the Prince of Wales sifles marched to quick time down the street. Soon after the procession had all passed. The alarm was mand by a woman with an Orange lily, who poked it n an Irishwoman's face, who in turn snatched her as diant's bonnet. This made the people rush,

At 5:30 the procession was completely out of the sty. After the distubance on St. James-st., the process ession moved quietly until the people passed St. Anlrew's Church, when two pistol-shots were fired, whether by those in the procession or from outside, is not known. This caused confusion for a moment, but Col. Stevenson's battery came on the scene, and nothing further happened. The service in the church was performed by Canon Baldwin, Dean of Montreal, the Rev. James ive. After the service the large congregation reformed in procession and proceeded up Union-ave. to sherbrook-st., and entirely out of the city. The inflitary are bivouscked along the road to the cemetery.

At the grave the Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Chaplain of the Orange Society, delivered a stirring address. He con-

cluded his oration as follows:

Resolutions of the Orange Lodges, passed subsequent to this marder, declare that henceforth Orangemen will excreise their rights, come what may. This was to
e expected. It may bring stormy times; but even
storms are preferable to clear atmosphere under
the circumstances. Much as we love peace and
good will, many who have pleaded for them
this year will be silent in the future. We would have
heated the sare discussions of the past, and how have we
been melf Let the spirit of Thomas Lett Hackett answer
from the grave where we have had him. With a steel
graver let the occurrences of the last few days be written
on the granite obelisk which will many his mst restingplace, that in days to come others may clearly understand the origin of the coming struggle for equal rights.
It is our glory to fight and die for the glorious Constitution of the British kingire, when a certain class of
dameerous men in this province attempts to assail it. If dangerous men in this province attempts to assail it. If our legislators are wise in time that s ruggle may be a bloodiess one; but if the suichisi policy of protection to one party and no protection to another is still to prevail, let the consequences rest upon the heads of those that choose to ignore the value set by true Britons upon re-ligious and civil liberty.

The procession returned home in quick marching order and arrived at Orange Hall at 7:20 o'clock without a single incident. The military brought up the rear. Crowds of people fustily cheered the processionists in

St. James-st. on its return.

David Lemay and Duchesne were attacked this even ing while walking down Bienry st. by a drunken men, who fired three times at Lemay and fired the remaining

chambers of his revolver at Duchesne, but missed each ime. The assailant was arrested. The country Orangemen will remain in town all night and be entertained at the Rink by the Montreal brethren. As the point St. Charles Contingent of Orangemen were

on the way to their houses in the western by an immense crowd of the opposite party, whe acted in a menacing manner but did not attack hem. Some youths who lagged somewhat behind the Orangemen came along and a crowd of ruffians made an enslaught apon them with revolvers. The boys ran but one was shot down, one ball striking him in the head and another in the back. He was taken to the hospital. The police soon are ed, but no arrests were made.

The inquest on the body of Hackett was continued to

day, but there was no evidence elicited to inculpate any me further than the identification of the revolver as be onging to the deceased. The following letter was received by County Master

Grant, of the Orange Society:

"Sin: I have reason to inform you that the water as the cemetery for drinking will be poisoned to-day. I could not rest in peace till I had informed you of it—and now I have done my duty. It was a plot overheard yesterday at St. Jean Baptiste village, Mile-end. Believe ma to be yours, truly,

A FRIEND. S. L." A CATHOLIC EXPLANATION.

At St. Patrick's Church yesterday, prayers for Mo Keown were offered at the High Mass, and in reference to the riotous conduct of the mob and the fatal conse to the rotous conduct of the mob and the fails consequences, the Rev. Father Le claire made a few remarks. He said he supposed the congregation very naturally expected a few remarks from him relative to the sadeve his of hist week. He deplored most heartly the death of a poor young man, and he was sure that they all deplored it with him. He stated if a crime had been committed they rependated it, but he boued there was no crime, and that the evidence would show show that there has been impudence on the part of the one, and a blind fary excited by a real or imaginary offence, which has carried some persons to an excess which they had never intended. On the other hand, he stated he wished to bring before their notice what he believed to be the cause of the tragedy. He could trace it up to a long existing principle. It does not date from this or has year's Twelfth of July, but from the moment the Catholic Church. There is scarcely a day but something is seen in the issues of the Protestant press to wound the feelings of Catholice in the shape of slander, sneer or misrepresentation; of marked partiality for anything Protestant, and a heavy coloring of anything unfavorable to Catholice. This spirit of the Protestant press does its work of unschief in a slow but effectual way. It fosters a spirit of bitterness, of aning onism and even hatred, which ends at last in bloodaned. The embers have thus been long accumulating, and if required but a spark of fire to ignite them. It was virtually the Protestant press which killed the young man, and if the Protestant press which killed the young man, and if the Protestant press which deal with Catholics to be aggressore. quences, the Rev. Father Le claire made a few remarks.